taken under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SRFAESI) 2002.

Demand for fossil material

1820. SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are concentrating more on developing renewable sources of energy and minimize dependence on fossil fuels that were responsible for serious environment-related problems like global warming and ozone depletion;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the demand for fossil material like oil, coal and gas would also go up in future, leading to more pollution in the atmosphere; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) The underlying aim of development and deployment of new and renewable sources of energy is to supplement fossil fuels-liquid, gaseous and solid for meeting the growing energy needs of the country. Deployment of renewable energy systems/devices is by and large accepted to be environmentally benign. The current share of new and renewable energy in the primary energy mix of the country is over 30 percent, contributed mainly by non-commercial energy in the form of biomass.

(c) and (d) As per the draft Report of the Integrated Energy Policy Committee under the chairmanship of Member (Energy), Planning Commission, fossil fuels are expected to continue to play a dominant role in the energy security of the country in the medium term (upto 2032), although by then grid-interactive renewable power is likely to touch an installed capacity of 1,00,000 MW. The endeavor would be to retain the existing share level of over 30 per cent new and renewable energy in the then energy mix, which in itself could be a highly challenging task.